THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendment to the Constitution.*

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, *EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.*

SALISBURY, N. C. JULY 20, 1838.

NO. VI, OF VOL. [illegible] (NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT [illegible])

STEAMBOAT ANSON.

THIS new and substantial Steam Boat, Coppered and Copper fastened, built expressly for the trade between this place, Georgetown and Charleston, will in a very short time be in readiness to receive freight.

Shippers are confidently assured that in cases of a low river their goods will not be detained, as a sufficient number of lighters have been provided to insure the delivery of goods, directed to be shipped by this boat.

J. ELI GREGG,
President of Merchants' and Planters' S. B. Company.

Cheraw, July 4th, 1838. 6t

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county.

PURSUANT to notice previously given, a respectable number of the Citizens of several districts met at the house of George Cagle Esq., on the 19th of May, 1838, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for a division of the county of Montgomery. Capt. FRANCIS LOCKE, was called to the Chair, and having explained the object of the meeting, a Committee was appointed, consisting of the following named gentlemen; L. K. Honeycut, Esq., Capt. J. Fox, J. Kendall, Esq., M. Osborne, H. Hearne, M. Harwood, P. Smith, and M. Sides.

The Committee having taken into consideration the local situation of the County, as being nearly equally divided in territory and population by the great Yadkin or Pedee River; and also, the location of the County Seat as being placed two and a half, or three miles East, of said River, thereby imposing an annual tax of little less than $300, for ferriage, on that portion of the County on the West side of the River in attending Courts, &c., reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it would be greatly to the advantage of the Citizens to have said County divided,—and that application will, therefore, be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a division of Montgomery county, the Yadkin, or Pedee River to be the line.

July 6, 1838. 4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BIRD-CATCHER AND HIS CANARY.

In the town of Cleves, an English gentleman was residing with a Prussian family, during the time of the fair, which we shall pass over, having nothing remarkable to distinguish it from other annual meetings where people assemble to stare at, cheat each other, and divert themselves, and to spend the year's savings in buying those bargains which would have been probably better bought at home. One day after dinner, as the dessert was just brought on the table, the travelling German musicians, who commonly ply the houses at these times, presented themselves, and were suffered to play; and just as they were making their bows for the money they received for their harmony, a bird-catcher, who had rendered himself famous for educating and calling forth the talents of the feathered race, made his appearance, and was well received by the party, which was numerous and benevolent. The musicians, who had heard of this bird-catcher's fame, begged permission to stay; and the master of the house, who had a great share of good nature, indulged their curiosity—a curiosity, indeed, in which every one participated; for all that we have heard or seen of learned pigs, asses, dogs, and horses, was said to be extinguished in the wonderful wisdom which blazed in the genius of this bird-catcher's canary. The canary was produced, and the owner harangued him in the following manner, placing him upon his fore-finger:—"Bijou, jewel, you are now in the presence of persons of great sagacity and honor; take heed you do not deceive the expectations they have conceived of you from the world's report; you have got laurels; beware, then, of erring; in a word, deport yourself like the bijou—the jewel—of the canary birds, as you certainly are." All this time the bird seemed to listen, and, indeed, placed himself in the true attitude of attention, by sloping his head to the ear of the man, and then distinctly nodding twice, when his master left off speaking; and if ever nods were intelligible and promissory, these were two of them. "That's good," said the master, pulling off his hat to the bird. "Now, then, let us see if you are a canary of honor. Give us a tune:"—the canary sang. "Pshaw! that's too harsh; 'tis the note of a raven, with a hoarseness upon him: something pathetic." The canary whistled as if his little throat were changed to a lute. "Faster," says the man—"slower—very well—what a plague is this foot about; and this little head? No wonder you are out, Mr. Bijou, when you forget your time. That's a jewel—bravo! bravo! my little man!" All that he was ordered, or reminded of, did he do to admiration.—His head and foot beat time—humored the variations both of tone and movement; and "the sound was a just echo of the sense," according to the strictest laws of poetical, and (as it ought to be) of musical composition. "Bravo! bravo!" re-echoed from all parts of the dining-room. The musicians declared the canary bird was a greater master of music than any of their band. "And do you not show your sense of this civility, sir?" cried the bird-catcher, with an angry air. The canary bowed most respectfully, to the great delight of the company. His next achievement was going through the martial exercise with a straw gun, after which, "My poor Bijou," says the owner, "thou hast had hard work, and must be a little weary: a few performances more, and thou shalt repose. Show the ladies how to make a courtesy." The bird here crossed his taper legs, and sunk, and rose with an ease and grace that would have put half our subscription assembly belles to the blush. "That's my bird!—and now a bow, head and foot corresponding." Here the striplings for ten miles round London might have blushed also. "Let us finish with a hornpipe, my brave little fellow—that's it—keep it up, keep it up." The activity, glee, spirit, and accuracy, with which this last order was obeyed wound up the applause (in which all the musicians joined, as well with their instruments as with their clappings,) to the highest pitch of admiration. Bijou himself seemed to feel the sacred thirst of fame, and shook his little plumes, and carolled an *Io pæan*, that sounded like the conscious notes of victory. "Thou hast done all my bidding bravely," said the master, caressing his fine, feathered servant; "now, then, take a nap, while I take thy place." Hereupon the canary went into a counterfeit slumber, so like the effect of the supposed god, first shutting one eye, then the other, then nodding, then dropping so much on one side, that the hands of several of the company were stretched out to save him from falling; and just as those hands approached his feathers, suddenly recovering, and dropping as much on the other; at length sleep seemed to fix him in a steady position, whereupon the owner took him from his finger, and laid him flat on the table, where the man assured us he would remain in a good sound sleep, while he himself had the honor to do his best to fill up the interval. Accordingly, after drinking a glass of wine, in the progress of taking which he was interrupted by the canary bird springing suddenly up to assert his right to a share, really putting his little bill into the glass, and then laying himself down to sleep again; the owner called him a saucy fellow, and began to show off his own independent powers of entertaining. The *forte* of these lay chiefly in balancing with a tobacco-pipe, while he smoked with another; and several of the positions were so difficult to be preserved, yet maintained with such dexterity, that the general attention was fixed upon him. But while he was thus exhibiting, a huge black cat, which had been, no doubt, on the watch, from some unobserved corner, sprang upon the table, seized the poor canary in its mouth, and rushed out of the window in despite of all opposition. Though the dining-room was emptied in an instant, it was a vain pursuit; the life of the bird was gone and its mangled body was brought in by the unfortunate owner in such dismay, accompanied by such looks and language, as must have awakened pity in a misanthrope. He spread himself half-length over the table, and mourned his canary-bird with the most undissembled sorrow. "Well may I grieve for thee, my poor little thing; well may I grieve: more than four years hast thou fed from my hand, drunk from my lip, and slept in my bosom. I owe to thee my support, my health, my strength, and my happiness; without thee, what will become of me?—Thou it was that didst insure my welcome in the best companies. It was thy genius only made me welcome. Thy death is a just punishment for my vanity; had I relied on thy happy powers, all had been well, and thou hadst been perched on my finger, or lulled on my breast at this moment! But trusting to my own talents, and glorifying myself in them, a judgment has fallen upon me, and thou art dead and mangled on this table. Accursed be the hour I entered this house! and more accursed the detestable monster that killed thee! Accursed be myself, for I have contributed! I ought not to have taken away my eyes when thine were closed in frolic. Oh, Bijou! my dearest, only Bijou! would I were dead also!"

As near as the spirit of his disordered mind can be transfused, such was the language and sentiment of the forlorn bird-catcher, whose despairing motion and frantic air no words can paint. He took from his pocket a little green bag of faded velvet, and drawing from out of it some wool and cotton, that were the wrapping of whistles, bird-calls, and other instruments of his trade, all of which he threw on the table, "as in scorn," and making a couch, placed the mutilated limbs and ravaged feathers of his canary upon it, and renewed his lamentations. These were now much softened, as is ever the case when the rage of grief yields to its tenderness; when it is too much overpowered by the effort to advert to the cause. It is needless to observe, that every one of the company sympathised with him; but none more than the band of musicians, who, being engaged in a profession that naturally keeps the sensibilities more or less in exercise, felt the distress of the poor bird-man with peculiar force. It was really a banquet to see these people gathering themselves into a knot, and, after whistling, wiping their eyes, and blowing their noses, depute one from amongst them to be the medium of conveying into the pocket of the bird-man the very contribution they had just before received for their own efforts. The poor fellow perceiving them, took from the pocket the little parcel they had rolled up, and brought with it, by an unlucky accident, another little bag, at the sight of which he was extremely agitated; for it contained the canary-seed, the food of the "dear lost companion of his heart." There is no giving language to the effect of this trifling circumstance upon the poor fellow; he threw down the contribution-money that he had brought from his pocket along with it, not with an ungrateful, but a desperate hand. He opened the bag, which was fastened with red tape, and taking out some of the seed, put it to the very bill of the lifeless bird, exclaiming, "No, poor Bijou! no; thou can'st not peck any more out of this hand that has been thy feeding-place so many years: thou can'st not remember how happy we both were when I bought this bag full for thee! Had it been filled with gold, thou hadst deserved it!" "It shall be filled—and with gold," said the master of the house, "if I could afford it." The good man rose from his seat, which had been long uneasy to him, and gently taking the bag, put into it some silver, saying, as he handed it to his nearest neighbor, "who will refuse to follow my example? It is not a subscription for mere charity; it is a tribute to one of the rarest things in the whole world; namely, to real feeling, in this sophistical, pretending, parading age. If ever the passion of love and gratitude was in the heart of man, it is in the heart of that unhappy fellow; and whether the object that calls out such feelings be bird, beast, fish, or man, it is alike virtue, and—ought to be rewarded."

THE AGE OF THIRTY.

BY S. L. SOUTH.

It seemed to me, that to reflective and lofty minds—accustomed to survey, and dread to comprehend the great aims of life—this is a period peculiarly solemn and important.—It is a spot on which we ought to rest for a while from our journey. It is the summit of the hill from which we look down on two given divisions of our journey. We have left behind us a profusion of bright things: never again shall we traverse such fairy fields, with such sanguine hopes; never again shall we find the ether—

"Glory in the grass or splendor in the flower,
The dews upon the herbage are dried up. The morning is no more,
We made a posy while the time ran by,
* * * * * * *
But time did beckon to the flowers, and they,
By noon most cunningly did steal away,
* * * * * * *
And wither'd in the hand.
Farewell, dear flowers, sweetly your time ye spent!"

We ought then to pause for a while—to review the Past—to gather around us the memories and the warnings of experience—to feel that the lighter part of our destinies is completed—that the grave has begun—that our follies and our errors have become to us the monitors of wisdom: for since these are the tributes which fate exacts from mortality, they are not to be idly regretted, but to be solemnly redeemed. And if we are penetrated with this thought, our past becomes the mightiest preacher to our future. Looking back over the tombs of departed errors, we behold, by the side of each, the face of a warning angel! It is the prayer of a foolish heart, "Oh, that my time could return! oh that this had been done or that could be undone!"—rather should we rejoice that so long a season of reparation yet remains to us, and that experience has taught us the lessons of suffering which made men wise. Wisdom is an acquisition purchased in proportion to the disappointments which our own frailities have entailed upon us. For no one is taught by the sufferings of another. We ourselves must have felt the burning in order to shun the fire. To refer again to the beautiful poem I have already quoted, the flowers that were—

'Fit while they lived, for smell and ornament,
Serve after death for cures.'

At the age of thirty, most men's characters experience a revolution. The common pleasures of the world have been tasted to the full, and begin to pall. We have reduced to the sobering test of reality the visions of youth—we no longer expect that perfection in our species which our inexperience at first foretold; we no longer chase frivolities, or hope chimeras. Perhaps one of the most useful lessons that disappointment has taught us is a true estimate of love. For at first we are too apt to imagine that woman (poor partner with ourselves in the frailties of humanity) must be perfect; that the dreams of the poets have a corporeal being, and that God has ordained to us that unclouded nature, that unchanging devotion, that seraph heart, which it has been the great vice of fiction to attribute to the daughters of clay.—And, in hoping perfection, with how much excellence have we been discontented; to how many idols have we changed our worship! Thirsting for the golden fountain of the fable, from how many streams have we turned away, weary and in disgust! The experience that teaches us at last the due estimate of woman, has gone far to instruct us in the claims of men.

Not less important is the lesson which teaches us not to measure mankind by ideal standards of morality; for to imagine too fondly that men are gods, is to end by believing that they are demons. The young pass usually through a period of misanthropy, and the misanthropy is acute in proportion to their own generous confidence in human excellence. We least forgive faults in those from whom we the most expected excellence. But out of the ashes of misanthropy benevolence rises again; we find many virtues where we had imagined all was vice; many acts of disinterested friendship where we had fancied all was calculation and fraud; and so, gradually, from the two extremes we pass to the proper medium; and feeling that no human being is wholly good, or wholly base, we learn that true knowledge of mankind which induces us to expect little and forgive much. The world cures alike the optimist and the misanthrope. Without this proper and sober estimate of men, we have neither prudence in the affairs of life, nor toleration for contrary opinions—we tempt the cheater and then condemn him—we believe so strong in our faith, that we would sentence dissentients as heritics. It is experience alone that teaches us that he who is discreet is seldom betrayed, and that out of the opinions we condemn, spring often the actions we admire.

At the departure of youth, then, in recollecting and investigating our minds, we should feel ourselves imbued with these lessons for our future guidance—viz: a knowledge of the true proportion of the passions, so as not to give to one the impetus which should be shared by all; a conviction of the idleness of petty objects which demand large cares, and that true gauge and measurement of men which shall neither magnify nor dwarf the attributes and materials of human nature. From these results we draw conclusions to make us, not only wiser, but better men.—The years through which we have passed have probably developed to us whatever capacities we possess, they have taught us in what we are most likely to excel, and for what we are most fitted. We may come now with better success than Rasselas to the choice of life. And in that I incline to believe, that we ought to prefer that career from which we are convinced our minds and tempers will derive the greatest share of happiness—not disdaining the pursuit of honors, or of wealth, or the allurements of a social career—but calmly balancing the advantages and the evils of each course, whether of private or of public—of retirement or of crowds,—and deciding on such according, not to abstract rules, but to vague maxims on the ambitiousness of fame, or the joys of solitude, but according to the peculiar bias and temper of our minds. For toil to some is happiness, and rest to others. This man can only breathe in crowds, and that man only in solitude. Fame is necessary to the quiet of one nature, and is void of all attraction to another. Let each choose his career according to the dictates of his own breast;—and this, not from the vulgar doctrine that our own happiness, as happiness only, is to be our being's end and aim, (for in minds rightly and nobly constituted there are aims out of ourselves stronger than ought of self,) but because a mind not at ease is rarely virtuous. Happiness and virtue react upon each other—the best are not only the happiest, but the happiest are usually the best.

A POUND OF COTTON.

The following nice calculation, from a British Journal, shows the importance of the cotton trade to Great Britain in a very conspicuous manner:

There was sent off for London lately from Paisley, a small piece of muslin, about one pound weight, the history of which is as follows:

This wool came from New Orleans to London; from London it went into Lancastershire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisley, where it was woven; it was sent to Ayrshire next, where it was embroidered; afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton, where it was hand-sewed, and again returned to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfrew, to be bleached, and returned to Paisley; thence it was sent to Glascow and was finished; and from Glascow was sent per coach to London. It is difficult precisely to ascertain the time taken to bring this article to market, but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in America, till in cloth it arrived in the merchant's warehouse in London, whither it must have been conveyed 3,000 miles by sea, and 980 by land, and contributed to reward no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, by which the value has been advanced 2,000 per cent. What is said of this one piece, is descriptive of no inconsiderable part of the trade.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Education.—The American parent does an injustice to his child, which he can never repair, for which no inheritance can compensate, who refuses to give him an education because he is not intended for a learned profession. Whatever he may intend, he cannot know to what his son may come, and if there should be no change in this respect, will a liberal education be lost upon him, because he is not a lawyer, a doctor, or a divine? Nothing can be more untrue or pernicious than this opinion. It is impossible to imagine a citizen of this commonwealth to be in any situation in which the discipline and achievements of a liberal education, however various and extended, will not have value. They will give him consideration and usefulness, which will be seen and felt in his daily intercourse of business or pleasure; they will give him weight and worth as a member of society, and be a never-failing source of honorable, virtuous and lasting enjoyment under all circumstances, and in every station in life. They will preserve him from the delusion of dangerous resorts, and the seductions of degrading and destructive vices.

The gambling table will not be resorted to, to hasten the slow and listless step of time, when the library offers a surer and more attractive source. The bottle will not be applied to, to stir the languid spirit to action and delight, when the magic of the poet is at hand to rouse the imagination and pour its fascinating wonders on the soul. Such gifts, such acquirements, will make their possessor a true friend, a more cherished companion, a more interesting, beloved and loving husband, a more valuable and respectable parent.

A Soliloquising Judge.—A learned Judge, whose religious bias is notoriously strong, was presiding in the trial of a man charged with stealing a "faggot." The case was as clear as day; more than one witness had seen the prisoner enter certain property, that was not his own; but this was not enough for lawyers. They must of course bring forward a faggot, and call upon the witness to prove its identity. The faggot was unscrupulously identified, upon which the learned Judge, while making his note of the circumstance, said (as he thought, to to himself—but he has a habit occasionally of soliloquising in rather too loud a key,) "Why, how can he swear that's the same faggot—one faggot's as much like another as one egg's like another."—This was heard by Mr. C. P——, the counsel for the prisoner, who was seated just below his lordship; he instantly started up, and, recalling the witness, said, "You have sworn that this is the same faggot you saw the prisoner take. Why, how can you swear that it's the same? One faggot's as much like another as one egg's like another." The learned judge dropped his pen, and fixed his eyes expressively upon the counsel. "Mr. P.," said his lordship, in a very solemn tone, somewhat tremulous with emotion and awe—"Mr. P., I see the finger of God in this case: and that very reflection, in the very form of words you employed was through my mind at the moment it occured to yours. I certainly shall not let this case go to the jury upon such evidence;" and the case, as our informant saith, was stopped.

Devotion to Study.—Incessant labor—intense industry—has been one of these results. One of the Gottinger professors, having full use of his limbs, assured me he had not left his house for thirteen years. The longest walk he took was from his sleeping apartment to his observatory, both being under the same roof, 'all his adventures were' literally 'by the fireside, and all his migrations from the blue bed to the brown.' Another was pointed out to me who, in addition to his public duties, had read fourteen hours a day, without intermission, from the time he was nine years old. [illegible] ding day he read only eleven; but [illegible] such truancy, he was most [illegible] lier than usual. Now all this [illegible] 'In vain do ye rise so early, [illegible] Ten or twelve hours of actual [illegible] in the course of the twenty-four; [illegible] man who wishes to keep the [illegible] briskly through his brains. [illegible] some circulation, the [illegible] dy brains breed [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL [illegible]

Representatives in Congress [illegible] fourteen States the present year, [illegible] will take place in the following [illegible]

Louisiana, 1st Monday in July.
Illinois, } 1st Monday in [illegible]
Missouri, }
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maine, 2d Monday in September.
Georgia, 1st Monday in October.
Arkansas, 1st Monday in October.
South Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, 3d Tuesday in October.
Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November.
Delaware, 2d Tuesday, in November.

The election in Louisiana [illegible] and continued three days.—[illegible]

THE CASHMERE SHAWL.

Cashmere shawls are manufactured [illegible] of Cashmere alone, whence they [illegible] rat, Bengal, or to other parts of [illegible] their way through these channels [illegible] world. The manufacture gives employment to 50,000 men, and actively to 12,000 [illegible] wool of which they are made is [illegible] the country, but is brought from [illegible] is an article of extensive trade, [illegible] great jealousy; it is originally of a [illegible] for, and is bleached in Cashmere. [illegible] wool is stained with such colors as [illegible] best suited for sale, and after the [illegible] piece is once washed. The [illegible] ally display a variety of figures [illegible] tached to the shawls after fabrication, [illegible] a manner, that the junction [illegible] The shawls usually consist of three [illegible] which, the long and small square, [illegible] men use in India, are the sorts usually [illegible] land; the other, long and very narrow, [illegible] mixture of black in them, are worn [illegible] many of the Asiatics. They are generally [illegible] pairs; the price varies according to [illegible] and is considerably enhanced by the [illegible] of flower work. For the [illegible] with colored grounds and borders [illegible] and flowers are most esteemed. The [illegible] shawls, being closely imitated in [illegible] dom in demand. According to Mr. [illegible] more than 30,000 shawls are made [illegible] at Cashmere, in one year. From the [illegible] ary to the 17th of October, 1838, [illegible] ported from Bombay was 2,419.

The Captain of a steamboat [illegible] river trade has informed us, [illegible] clined to think he was joking, [illegible] vidual up that way has turned [illegible] ple of alligators so that they will [illegible] and haw [illegible] about as regular as [illegible] well, indeed, have they been [illegible] ner frequently tackles them [illegible] "dog out" and cruises about [illegible] when the waters are too high [illegible] ing on horse back.

On a late occasion, while sailing [illegible] der the banks of a bayou with his [illegible] nessed in abrupt, he was seen by a hunter, who sung out—

"I say there! hallo! drap your dog-out ashore and give me a chance to plug one of them varmints."

"Don't shoot this way—take care, don't you see I'am after them?" said the owner, as the backwoodsman levelled his rifle.

"I see you're *after* 'em, and you'll see a ball a-lerin' on the same trail in less than two minits.—Look out for yourself stranger; here goes for a crack at the varmint this way."

"Stop! hold up your rifle. That's my team you are aiming at. Look at the harness, there, just on the top of the water. They are hitched to the canoe, and I am on a little jaunt out back to look at and enter some lands."

"Well, I declar!" said the old hunter, "if that don't beat all doins I've heer'd on way in the thick settlements. I reckon you understand animal magnetism, as they call it, a few."

"I understand training alligators."

"Well, you can pass—hope you'll have a pleasant excursion."

The man now stirred up his team, and was soon under way at a rate which would leave a common high pressure steamboat out of sight in no time.

Female Influence.—Every where throughout the circle of her intercourse her influence is felt like the dew drop of heaven, gentle, silent, and unseen; yet pervading and efficient. But in the domestic circle its power is concentrated; and is like the life giving beams of the sun; awakening, illustrating, and almost creating the moral aspect of the scene. To speak first of the filial relation—none can conceive how much a daughter may promote the comfort and the moral benefit of her parents, but those who have seen the female character exhibited under the influence of an enlightened understanding and an improved heart; which by their mutual action, have produced the most extensive views of duty with the strongest desire to fulfil it. As a sister, a female may exert a most important influence. With no strong counteracting circumstances, she may give what features she pleases to the

...ral character of those with whom she is connected in this relation. All the sweet endearments of maternal affection and confidence will give weight to her influence. With intelligent, high-minded females of a well disciplined mind and pious heart, has been known to give a much higher cast of character, attainment, condition, to a large circle of brethren and sisters, than they would otherwise have received. But it is as a mother that woman has all the powers with which the munificence of her divine Benefactor has endowed her, matured to their highest perfection, and exercised in their greatest strength.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TILLAGE, AND THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED.

Tillage has three objects: first, the raising of plants, whose seeds, stems or roots may be necessary or useful to man, and the animal he employs; second, the improvement of the soil, by laying it open to those atmospheric influences which increase its fertility; and third, the destruction of weeds or plants which rise spontaneously, and are altogether useless, or if only in a small degree, for the nutrition of man and cattle, and which if left to themselves, would stifle or starve the intended crop.

In fulfilling either or all of these objects, it is evident that the surface of the earth must be broken and divided into small parts, so that in the first instance it may furnish a bed and covering for the seeds sown, enable them to push their roots into the soil, and draw from it a portion of their substance.

1st. At what season of the year, (spring, summer or fall,) is ploughing best performed, in relation to a division and improvement of the soil, and the destruction of weeds?

The most scientific opinion is in favor of fall ploughing; because to the action of air and moisture it adds that of frost, whose acrytic or dividing quality is second only to that of the plough itself. In clay soils, this preparation should never be omitted; because on those the action of frost is greater, and because one ploughing of this kind may save two in the spring—when time is every thing. In this operation however, we must not forget to ridge, as well as plough; and care must be taken, that our furrows have sufficient declination to carry off the surplus water. With these precautions, your clay ground will be ready early in the spring for another ploughing; and the decomposition of the sod and weeds, (turned down in the fall,) will be nearly if not altogether complete.

In dry and warm soils, these advantages are less, but still, the time gained for spring work is a sufficient inducement to a practice that economises not merely our labor, but the productive powers of the earth also, by soonest enabling us to shade the soil with a growing crop.

2d. What number of ploughings preparatory to a crop, is necessary and proper?

The Romans were in the practice of multiplied ploughings. This appears as well from the precepts of Cato, as from the opinion of Columella, that "tillage which does not leave the earth in a state of dust, and render the use of harrows unnecessary, has not been well performed." Tull, and his disciples, carry the doctrine still further, and believe that frequent ploughings enable us to dispense with even the use of manures. This, however, is extravagant; it is certain that the plough can do much, but it is equally certain that there is much it cannot do.

3d. What depth of ploughing is most to be recommended?

This question, though less complicated than the last, requires, like it, an answer qualified by circumstances. Tap rooted plants require deeper tillage than others; fall ploughings may be deeper than those of spring, and spring than those of summer. If the vegetable soil be deep, deep ploughing will not injure it; but if it be shallow, such ploughings will bring up part of the sub soil which is always infertile, until it receives new principles from the atmosphere.—"They who pretend," says Arthur Young, "that the under layer of earth is as proper for vegetation as the upper, maintain a paradox, refuted both by reason and experience."

Where, however, it becomes part of your object to increase the depth of the surface soil, deep ploughing is indispensable; and in this, as in many other cases, we must submit to present inconvenience for the advantage of future benefit. But even here it is laid down as a rule, that "in proportion as you deepen your ploughings, you increase the necessity for manures."

"From six to eight inches may be taken as the ordinary depth of sufficient ploughing."

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

The Mayor reports as received for this object, the sum of $180,506 87:

From South Carolina,	$76,771 66
Georgia,	29,930 57
Pennsylvania,	27,975 25
New York,	14,510 00
Louisiana,	8,650 00
Massachusetts,	5,977 35
Virginia,	4,642 10
Alabama,	3 113 65
North Carolina,	3,005 00
Maryland,	3,362 17
Florida,	1,768 50
New Hampshire,	397 62
Connecticut,	300 00
District of Columbia,	150 00
Rhode Island,	50 00
	$180,506 87

BALLOON EXCURSION.

Clayton.—We understand this intrepid Balloonist took his departure from Cincinnatti, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th instant, in his "Star of the West," accompanied by a young lady. The weather was very favorable, and we learn that before starting he signified his intention of taking a much longer journey, barring accidents, than on any previous occasion. A friend who witnessed the ascension, informs us that it was the most splendid one ever made in the west, the lady putting on an apparent self composure and courage little expected, and indeed not even surpassed by the intrepid Mr. C. himself. They ascended with smiling faces, and the interests and excitement evinced by the vast multitude of spectators inside the enclosure, was most strikingly sublime.

No intelligence had been received from the Æronaut at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 5th, when our informant left the city. We shall probably be able to give a glowing account of the aerial voyage in our next, from under the hand of Mr. Clayton himself, who seldom fails to present a picture full of novelty and interest.—*Penny (la) Times.*

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

Of South Carolina, in reply to Mr. Webster, on the Currency. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 22, 1838.

[*Continued from our last.*]

The last argument of the Senator on the question at issue was drawn from the provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress the right to regulate commerce, and which he says involves the right and obligation to furnish a sound circulating medium. The train of his reasoning, as far as I could comprehend it, was, that, without a currency, commerce could not exist, at least, to any considerable extent, and, of course, there would be nothing to regulate: and, therefore, unless Congress furnished a currency, its power of regulating commerce would become a mere nullity; and from which he inferred the right and obligation to furnish not only a currency, but a bank currency! Whatever may be said of the soundness of the reasoning, all must admit that his mode of construing the Constitution is very bold and novel. To what would it lead? The same clause, in that instrument, which gives Congress the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof, gives it the kindred right to fix the standard of weight and measures. They are just as essential to the existence of Congress as the currency itself. The yard and the bushel are not less important in the exchange of commodities, than the dollar and the eagle; and the very train of reasoning which would make it the right and duty of the Government to furnish the one, would make it equally so to furnish the other. Again: commerce cannot exist without ships and other means of transportation. Is the Government also bound to furnish them? Nor without articles, or commodities, to be exchanged, cotton, rice, tobacco, and the various products of agriculture and manufactures. Is it also bound to furnish them? Nor these in turn, without labor; and must that, too, be furnished? If not, I ask the Senator to make the distinction. Where will he draw the line, and on what principles? Does he not see that, according to this mode of construction, the higher powers granted in the Constitution would carry all the inferior, and that this would become a Government of unlimited powers! Take, for instance, the war power, and apply the same mode of construction to it, and what power would there be that Congress could not exercise—nay, be bound to exercise! Intelligence, morals, wealth, numbers, currency, all are important elements of power, and may become so to the defence of the Union and safety of the country; and, according to the Senator's reasoning, the Government would have the right and would be in duty bound to take charge of the schools, the pulpits, the industry, the population, as well as the currency of the country; and these would comprehend the entire circle of legislation, and leave the State Governments as useless appendages of the system.

Having now, I trust, taken down to the ground the little centre building, with its four apartments, nothing remains of the entire structure but the huge portico in front, and on which I shall next commence the work of demolition. The Senator opened his discourse on credits and banks, by asserting that bank credit was, in truth and reality, so much capital actually added to the community. I waive the objection, that neither credit, nor the banking system, is involved in the question; and that those who are opposed to the union of the political and money power oppose that union with other reasons, on the ground that it is unfavorable to a full developement of the credit system, and dangerous to the banks themselves, which they believe can only be saved from entire destruction by the separation; and it follows, of course, all that he said in relation to them is either a begging of the question, or irrelevant. But, assuming what he said to be applicable, I shall show that it is either unfounded in fact, or erroneous in conclusion.

So far from agreeing with the Senator, that what he calls bank credit is so much real capital added to the country, I hold the opposite—that banks do not add a cent of capital, or credit. Regarded strictly, the credit of banks is limited to the capital actually paid in. This usually is the only sum for which the Stockholders are liable; and, without what is called banking privileges, they would not have a cent of credit beyond that amount. But the capital subscribed and paid is not created by the banks. It is drawn out of the general fund of the country. Now, I ask, what constitutes its credit beyond its capital? In the first place, and mainly, it is derived from the fact that both General and State Governments receive and treat bank notes as cash, and thereby, to the extent of their fiscal action, virtually give them the use of their credit. It is an existing credit, belonging to them exclusively, and is neither created, nor increased, by permitting the banks to use it. In the next place, the deposites with the banks, both public and private, add a large amount to their credit; but this again is either the property or credit of the Government and individuals, which they are permitted to use, and which they neither create nor increase. Finally, notes and bonds, or other credits discounted by the banks make up their credit, which are neither more nor less than the credit of the drawers and endorsers, on which the banks do business. They take in the paper or credit of others, payable at a given day, deduct the interest in advance, and give out their own credit or notes, payable on demand, without interest; that is, the credit of their own paper rests on the credit of the paper discounted, or taken in exchange, which credit they neither create nor increase. In a word, all their credit beyond the capital actually paid in, is but the credit of the Public, or individuals, on which, by what is called banking privileges, they are permitted to do business and make profit; and so far from creating credit or capital, they, in fact, add not a cent of capital or credit to that which previously existed.

But the Senator next tells us that there is three hundred millions of banking capital in the Union, and that it is real bona fide solid capital, as much so as the plantations of the South. This is certainly news to me.—I had supposed that this vast amount was little more than a fictitious mass of credit piled on credit, in the erection of which but little specie or real capital was used; and that, when a new bank was created, the wheelbarrow was put in motion to roll the specie from the old to the new Institution, till it got fully under way, when it was rolled back again. But it seems that all this is a mistake; that the whole capital is actually paid in cash, and is as solid as terra firma itself. This certainly is a bold assertion, in the face of facts daily occurring. There have been, if I mistake not, four or five recent bank explosions in the Senator's own town, in which the whole vanished into thin air, leaving nothing behind but ruin and desolation. What has become of that portion of his solid capital? Did the Senator ever hear of a plantation thus exploding and vanishing? And I would be glad to know how large a portion of his three hundred millions of solid capital will finally escape in the same way! A few years may enable us to answer this question.

The Senator next, by way of illustration, undertook to draw a distinction between bank credit and Government credit, or public stocks, in which he was not very successful. It would be no difficult task to prove that they both rest substantially on debt, and that the Government stock may be, and is to a great extent, actually applied in the same mode, as bank credit in the use of exchanges and business. It in fact constitutes, to a great extent, the very basis of banking operation; but, after having occupied the Senate so long, it would be unreasonable to consume their time on what was introduced as a mere illustration.

The Senator next undertook to prove the immense advantage of banking institutions. He asked what would be done with the surplus capital of the country, if it could not be invested in bank stocks? In this new and growing country, with millions on millions of lands, of the best quality, still lying unimproved; with such schemes of improvement, constantly requiring capital; with the immediate demand for labor for every branch of business, the last question I ever expected to hear asked is that propounded by the Senator. I had supposed the great difficulty was to find capital, and not how to dispose of it, and that this difficulty had been one of the main reasons assigned in favor of the banking system.

The next benefit he attributes to the system was the vast amount of lands, which had passed out of the hands of the Public into that of individuals of late, which he estimated, during the last three years, at thirty-six millions of acres, forming a surface equal in extent to England, and which he stated would rise in value greatly, in consequence of their passing into private hands.—That this immense transfer has been effected by the banks, I admit; but that it is to be considered an advantage to the country, I certainly never expected to hear uttered any where, especially on this floor, and by one so intelligent as the Senator. I had supposed it was infinitely better for the community at large, and particularly for those not in affluent circumstances, that the lands should remain in possession of the Government than of speculators, till wanted for settlement; and that one of the most decided objections to our banking system is, that it becomes the instrument of making such immense transfers, whenever the currency becomes excessive. This is a point not without interest, and I must ask the Senate to bear with me, while I pause for a few moments to explain it.

The effect of an expanding currency is to raise prices, and to put speculation in motion. He who buys, in a short time seems to realize a fortune, and every one is on the look-out to make successful investments, and thus prices receive a constant upward impulse, with the exception of the public lands, the price of which is fixed at $1 25, excepting such as are sold at public auction. The rise of other landed property soon creates a new demand for the public lands; and speculation commences its giant operations in that quarter.—Vast purchases are made, and the revenue of the Government increases in proportion to the increased sales. The payment is made in bank notes, and these pass from the land offices to the deposite banks, and constitute a large surplus for new banking facilities and accommodations. Applicants from all quarters press in to partake of the rich harvest, and the notes repass into the hands of speculators to be re-invested in the purchase of public lands. They again pass through the hands of receivers, and thence to the banks, and again to the speculators, and every revolution of the wheel increases the swelling tide, which sweeps away millions of the choicest acres from the Government to the monopolizers for bank notes, which in the end prove as worthless as the paper on which they are written.—Had this process not been arrested, by the deposite act of 1836, and had the banks avoided an explosion, in a short time the whole of the public domain, the precious inheritance of the People of this Union and their descendants, would have passed through the same process with the thirty-six millions of acres which the Senator so highly commends. What took place then will again take place, at the very next swell of the paper tide, unless, indeed, this bill should become a law, which would prove an effectual check against its recurrence.

The Senator next attributes our extraordinary advance in improvement and prosperity to the banking system. He puts down as nothing our free institutions; the security in which the People enjoy their rights, the vast extent of our country; and the fertility of its soil, and the energy, industry, and enterprise of the stock from which we are descended. All these, it seems, are as dust. The banks are every thing, and without them we would have been but little advanced in improvement or prosperity. It is much more easy to assign our prosperity to the banking system than to prove it.—That in its early stages it contributed to give an impulse to industry and improvement, I do not deny; but that, in its present excess, it impedes rather than promotes either, I hold to be certain. That we are not indebted to it for our extraordinary advance and improvements, wholly or mainly, there is an argument, which I regard as decisive. Before the Revolution, we had no banks, and yet our improvement and prosperity, all things considered, were as great anterior to it, as since, whether we regard the increase of population or wealth. At that time not a bank note was to be seen, and the whole circulation consisted either of gold and silver, or the colonial paper money, which all now, and especially the Senator, considers so worthless. Had the Senator lived during that period, he might, with equal plausibility, have attributed all the improvement and prosperity of the country to the old colonial paper money, as he now does to the banks; and have denounced and attempt to change or improve it; as an overthrow of the credit system, as warmly as he now does the separation of the Government from the banks. I tell the Senator that the time is coming, when his present defence of the banking system, as it is now organized, will be considered as extraordinary as we now would regard a defence of the old and exploded system of colonial paper money. He seems not to see that the system has reached a point, where great changes are unavoidable; and without which, the whole will explode. The state of its manhood and vigor has passed, and it is now far advanced in that of decrepitude. The whole system must be reformed, or it must perish in the natural course of events. The first step towards its renovation is the measure he denounces in such unmeasured terms—the separation from the Government; and the next a separation between discount and circulation. The two are incompatible; and so long as they are united, those frequent vicissitudes of contractions and expansions, to which bank circulation is so subject, and which is rapidly bringing it into discredit, must continue to increase in frequency and intensity, till it shall become as completely discredited as continental money.

The Senator seems not to be entirely unaware of the danger to which the system is exposed from its frequent vibrations and catastrophes. He tells us, by way of apology, that had it not been for the specie circular the present catastrophe would not have occurred. That it hastened it, I do not in the least doubt; but that we should have escaped without it, I wholly deny. The causes of the explosion lay deep—far beneath the circulars, and nothing but the most efficient measures, during the session immediately after the removal of the deposites, could have prevented it. That was the crisis, which having passed without doing any thing, what has since followed was inevitable. But admitting what he says to be true, what a picture of the system does it exhibit! How frail, how unstable must it be, when a single act of the Executive could bring it to the ground, and spread ruin over the country! And shall we again renew our connexion with such a system, so liable from the slightest cause to such disasters! Does it not conclusively show that there is some deep and inherent defect in its very constitution, which renders it too unsafe to confide in without some radical and thorough reform!

The Senator himself seems conscious of this. He entered into the question of its expansions and contractions, and suggested several remedies to correct an evil, which none can deny, and which all must see, if not corrected, must end in the final overthrow of the system. He told us that the remedy was to be found in the proportion between bullion and circulation, and that the proper rule to enforce the due proportion between the two, was, when exchange was against us, for the banks to curtail. I admit that the disease originates in the undue proportion, not between bullion and circulation, but between it and the liabilities of the banks, including deposites as well as circulation, (the former is even more important than the latter) and that the remedy must consist in enforcing that proportion. But two questions here present themselves: what is that due proportion! and how is it, under our system of banking to be enforced? There is one proportion which we know to be safe, and that is, when for every dollar of liability there is one dollar in bullion or specie; but this would bring us back again to the old, honest, and substantial bank of Amsterdam, so much abused by all the advocates of banks of discount. If that proportion be transcended—if we admit two, or three, to one, to be the due proportion, or any other that would make banking more profitable and eligible than the mere loaning of money or other pursuits of society, the evil under which we now suffer would continue. Too much capital would continue to flow into banking, to be again followed by the excess of the system, with all its train of disasters. But admit that such would not be the fact, how are we to compel the twenty-six States of this Union to enforce the due proportion, all of which exercise the right of establishing banks at pleasure, and on such principles as they may choose to adopt? It can only be done by an amendment of the Constitution; and is there any one so wild and visionary as to believe that there is the least prospect of such an amendment? Let gentlemen, who acknowledge the defect, before they insist on a re-union with a system acknowledged to be exposed, as it now stands, to such frequent and dangerous vicissitudes, first apply a remedy and remove the defect, and then ask for our co operation.

But the Senator tells us that the means of enforcing the due proportion is to be found in the regulation of the exchanges, and for this purpose the only rule necessary to be observed is to curtail when exchanges are against us, and, as a counterpart, I suppose, to enlarge when in our favor. How much dependence is to be put on this rule, we have a strong illustration in the late catastrophe, under which the country is now suffering. The exchanges remained in our favor till the very last; and before the rule, on which the Senator so confidently relies, could be applied, the shock was felt and the banks ingulfed; and this will ever be the case, when preceded by a general expansion in the commercial world, such as preceded the late.

The cause of that commenced on the other side of the Atlantic, and originated mainly in the provisions on which the re-charter of the Bank of England was renewed; which greatly favored extension of banking operations in a country which may be considered as the centre of the commercial system of the world. The effect of these provisions was a depreciation of the value of gold and silver there, and their consequent expulsion to other countries, and especially to ours, which turned the exchange with England in our favor; and which, in combination with other causes, the removal of the deposites and the expiration of the charter of the late Bank of the United States, was followed by a great corresponding expansion of our banking system. The result of this state of things was, a great increase of the liabilities of the banks, compared with their specie in both countries, which laid the train for the explosion. The bank of England first took the alarm, and began to prepare to meet the threatened calamity. It was unavoidable, and the only question was where it should fall. The weakness of our system, and the comparative strength of theirs, turned the shock on ours, but of the approach of which, the exchanges gave, as I have stated, no indications almost to the last moment. And even then, so artificial are exchanges, and so liable to be influenced by other causes, besides the excess of currency on one side and the deficit on the other, after it began to show unfavorable indications, we all remember that a single individual, at the head of a State institution, I mean Mr. Biddle, by appearing in New York, and bringing into market bonds on England, drawn on time, turned the current and restored the exchange. All this conclusively proves, that when there is a general expansion (the most dangerous of all) exchanges give no indication of the approach of danger, and, of course, their regulation, on which the Senator relies, affords no protection against it.

I might go further and show that at no time is it to be relied on as the index of the relative expansion or contraction in different countries, and that it is liable to be influenced by many circumstances besides those to which I have alluded, some of which are fleeting, and others more permanent. It presupposes the perfect fluidity of currency, and that it is not liable to be obstructed or impeded by natural or artificial causes in its ebbs and flows, which is far from being true, as I have already shown in the instance of Mr. Biddle's operation preceding the late shock. In fact, it may be laid down as a rule, that where the currency consists of convertible paper, resting on a gold and silver basis, the small portion of specie which may be required to uphold the whole has its fluidity obstructed by so many and such powerful causes, as to afford no certain criterion of the relative expansion of the currency between it and other countries, and, of course, afford no certain rule of regulating banking operations. The subject is one that would require more time to discuss than I can bestow on the present occasion; but of its truth we have a strong illustration in the state of things preceding the late shock, when as I have stated, the exchanges remained favorable to the banks, while the vast amount of our imports, and the unusual character of many of the articles imported, clearly indicated that our currency was relatively greatly expanded, compared with those countries with which we have commercial relations.

To correct the defects of the system, the Senator must go much deeper. The evil lies in its strong tendency to increase; and that again, in the extraordinary and vast advantages which are conferred on it, beyond all other pursuits of the community, which, if not diminished, must terminate in its utter destruction, or an entire revolution in our social and political system. It is not possible that the great body of the community will patiently bear that the currency, which ought to be the most stable of all things, should be the most fluctuating and uncertain; and that, too, in defiance of positive provisions in the Constitution, which all acknowledge were intended to give it the greatest possible stability.

From the National Intelligencer.

An Army of Pensioners.—From a document communicated (among others) to the House of Representatives yesterday, it appears that the number of pensioners on the rolls of the several pension agencies of the United States at this time is as follows;

Invalid Pensioners	4,121
Under act of March, 1818	8,930
Under act of 15th May, 1828	692
Under act of 7th June, 1832	25,783
Under act of 4th, 1836	1,932
Total number of pensioners	41,458

Imports and Exports of the U. States.—From the annual statements of the Commerce of the United States, lately communicated to Congress, it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1837, have amounted to $140,989,217; of which there was imported in American vessels $122,177,193, and in foreign vessels $18,812,024. The exports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1837, have amounted to $117,419,376; of which $95,564,414 were of domestic, and $21,854 962 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, $75,482,521 were exported in American vessels, and $20,081,893 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, $15,725,042 were exported in American vessels, and $6,129,920 in foreign vessels, and 1,299,720 tons of American shipping entered and 1,266,622 tons cleared from the ports of the United States; 765,703 tons foreign shipping entered, and 756,292 tons cleared during the same period.

Tonnage of the U. States.—In the annual Treasury statement to Congress, the registered tonnage for the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1837, is stated at 810,447
The enrolled and licensed tonnage at 956,980
And the fishing vessels at 129,257
Tons, 1,896,585

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1837, was viz:
Registered, 48,[illegible]
Enrolled, 80,[illegible]
Tons, 128,[illegible]

Congress adjourned without adopting any permanent measure as to the currency of the country. "As the matter now stands, it seems that the notes of all banks which pay specie will be receivable in payment of public dues, except of such as shall, after the 1st day of October next, issue, or re-issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars. No notes, however, of a less denomination than two dollars are to be taken by the offices of Government."—*Virginian.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

GREENSBORO', N. C., July 4, 1838.

In persuance to previous notice a Convention of Delegates, from the counties of Guilford, Chatham, Randolph, Davie, and Rockingham, and from the Towns of Wilmington, Fayetteville, Hillsboro', Salisbury, and Lexington, assembled in the Town of Greensboro' on the 4th of July, 1838, for the purpose of consulting together upon the general interests of the State of North Carolina, and of devising some practicable plan for the Internal Improvement of said State, and the developement of her vast resources.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. John M. Dick, upon whose motion his Excellency E. B. Dudley was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations, and Henry B. Elliott was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Fred. J. Hill, the following delegates presented their names to the Secretary and took their seats in Convention, viz:

From the County of Guilford.—Hon. John M. Dick, John M. Morehead, Henry Humphreys, John A. Gilmer, Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay, Andrew Lindsay, Dr. John A. Foulkes, Wilson Hill, Chas. Benbow, Joseph Gibeon, Nathan Hunt, jr., Col. Daniel Clapp, Dr. S G. Coffin, Jesse Thompson, Nathan Mendenhall, Jona. A. Fields, Dr. David Worth.

Chatham.—Henry A. London, Benjamin Hough, Jona. H. Haughton.

Randolph.—Gen. Alexander Gray, Jesse Harper, Henry B. Elliott, Jonathan Worth, Jesse Walker, Hugh McCain, Jonathan Redding.

Davie.—Gen. James Cook, Col. Giles W. Pearson, Jacob Waynesburg, L. M. Gilbert, John Tillet, O. A. Miller, J. L Clemmons.

Rockingham.—Jos. A. Twitchell.

From the Town of Wilmington.—Dr. Fred. J. Hill, William C. Lord.

Fayetteville.—Chas. T. Haigh, Chas. P. Mallet, Covington J. Orrell.

Hillsboro'.—Henry K. Nash, John Cameron.

Salisbury.—Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Charles Partee, Col. Robt. McNamara, Major John Beard, William Locke.

Lexington.—Robert Foster, H. M. Dusenberry, Roswell A. King.

On motion of Dr. Fred. J. Hill,

Resolved, That a committee on the Statistics of the State, be appointed, to consist of one delegate from each county represented.

Gen. James Cook offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consist of one delegate from each county represented in this Convention, to whom shall be referred all propositions in relation to Internal Improvements which may be submitted, and report thereon to this Convention as soon as may be practicable. Adopted.

On motion of Nathaniel Mendenhall,

Resolved, That it be referred to the General Committee, to report to the Convention on the advantages and disadvantages of the Ridge route from Fayetteville to the Western part of N. C.

On motion of Jonathan H. Haughton, Esq.,

Resolved, That the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road be referred to the General Committee, to report thereon to this Convention.

On motion of Gen. Jas. Cook,

Resolved, That the General Committee be instructed to inquire into, and report upon, the best means for raising funds to be expended on objects of Internal Improvement,—and further that said committee be instructed to inquire into, and report upon the expediency of the State's embarking in a general system of Internal Improvements.

On motion of Jonathan H. Haughton, Esq.,

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the Statistics of the State of North Carolina be instructed to take into consideration, and report thereon, the advantages and disadvantages of the Town of Wilmington, as connected with a direct trade between the South and foreign parts.

Committee on the Statistics of the State, viz:—William C. Lord, Charles T. Haigh, John M. Morehead, Giles W. Pearson, Jos. A. Twitchell, Henry B. Elliott, Roswell A. King, Henry A. London, Robt. McNamara, Henry K. Nash.

General Committee.—Dr. Fred. J. Hill, John Beard, Jonathan Worth, James Cook, Chas. P. Mallet, John Cameron, Nathan Mendenhall, Jonathan H. Haughton, Jos. A. Twitchell, Henry B. Dusenbury.

Convention then adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JULY 5th, 1838.

Convention met agreeable to adjournment.

Nathan Mendenhall, Chairman of the General Committee, offered the following report to wit:

The Committee to whom were referred sundry resolutions in relation to various routes for a rail road from Fayetteville to the Western part of North Carolina, also the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road, REPORT,

That they are not in possession of sufficient information to justify them in recommending any particular route, and inasmuch as surveys have been made by a competent engineer any action on the subject before his report is given would be premature and inexpedient.

The same Committee to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into, and report upon the best means of raising funds to be expended on objects of internal improvement, and likewise as to the expediency of the State's embarking in a general system of internal improvement, report, That, considering the smallness of the convention, and the great importance of the subjects referred, they deem it inexpedient to make any suggestions in reference to "the best means of raising funds to be expended on objects of internal

improvements." And they likewise deem it inexpedient at this time for the same reason to make any report whatever, as to the advantages or disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road; while at the same time they are deeply impressed with the conviction that the best interests of North Carolina require of her Legislature the most energetic and liberal measures in promotion of extensive and judicious schemes for the development of her vast resources.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. MENDENHALL, Ch'r.

Which report was adopted.

William C. Lord, Chairman of the Committee on the Statistics of the State, offered the following report, to wit:

The Committee to which was assigned the duty of furnishing this Convention with such statistical information as the time and circumstances of occasion will admit, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

From the haste in which the duty has been executed, the want of State documents on the subject of the statistics, and the impracticability of access to private sources of information, the committee are well aware, and it must be apparent to the Convention, that the statement now presented, is defective and unsatisfactory. Believing, however, that it may be the means of exciting public attention to the subject, and prove, to some extent, a source of information to many of our citizens, they are unwilling to withhold even the limited information which they have been enabled to acquire.

Few members of the confederacy possess greater resources; the elements of wealth to a greater extent, than our own North Carolina. The variety of her climate and consequently of her agricultural productions; the extent of her Territory, together with the vigor and industry of her sons, fit her to enter the lists of a generous competition with any of her sister States: and yet many of them, infants of yesterday, have passed us by in numbers, in wealth, and political importance. This mortifying view of our situation, is attributable to the operation of a variety of causes, one of which perhaps, only comes within the province of your committee, viz: the want of knowledge of ourselves and of each other. The vast resources of our State, are unknown to most of our citizens; and the want of this knowledge operates as an incubus upon their developement; nor is the remark more applicable in reference to our commercial advantages than to our exhaustless sources of mineral wealth, as will appear from the subjoined statement obtained principally from an authentic document emanating from the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. From this document, reported to Congress 19th May last, it will be apparent that in many respects the commercial advantages of the Ports of N. Carolina, are superior to those of Virginia; and that it only requires the united effort of her own sons to make North Carolina equal, if not superior to Virginia, in commercial importance. Let but the produce of North Carolina be exported from her own ports, and she will at once take her stand in the commercial world as superior to Virginia on the one hand, and not inferior to South Carolina on the other. Hitherto, we have, by sending our produce to our sister States, been building them up at the sacrifice of our own. Shall this state of things continue any longer? Forbid it, patriotism! Forbid it, interest!

Tonnage cleared from the following named Ports, for the year ending 30th Sept. 1837.

FROM		American.	Foreign.	Total.	FROM		American.	Foreign.	Total.
Norfolk, Virginia,		12,771	12,222	24,993	Virginia, N. Carolina,		11,323	11,643	22,971
Petersburg	"	2,741	4,340	17,580			20,513	4,509	25,027
Richmond	"	13,240	3,929	29,529			Tonnage Cleared.		Tonnage Owned.
Wilmington, N. C.		25,600	49	3,110	Petersburg,		1,011		
Camden,	"	2,567			Richmond,		3,632		
Newbern,	"	3,069			Wilmington,		2,539		
		FROM			Edenton,		6,570		
		American.	Foreign.	Total.	Camden,		1,857		
Virginia,		45,869							
N. Carolina,		43,229							

Tonnage Entered.

The above comparative views of the tonnage of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina are, so much in favor of the latter, that but for the source from whence they are taken, a doubt of the correctness might be admitted. That N. Carolina has, within her own limits, a sea port from whence the tonnage cleared, is greater than any port in Virginia, and greater than that of Richmond and Petersburg combined, may be a matter of surprise to this convention, as it has been to this committee—but such appears to be the fact. North Carolina has had entered at her ports 2000 tons of shipping more than have entered the ports of Virginia. The port of Wilmington owns 3,700 tons more than Petersburg, and 2,000 tons more than Richmond. The exports from North Carolina as reported are far below Virginia and South Carolina and much less than the real amount; for instance, the whole amount for North Carolina is stated to be $551,795, while a correct account of the exports from the port of Wilmington only shows the amount there to be $1,302,490 68. Also, the number of vessels reported as entering the ports of North Carolina, is stated at 205, while the return of the Harbor Master at one of our ports of entry, reports 438. This difference is readily accounted for, by the fact that vessels employed coast wise, frequently arrive and depart from our ports without entering at the Custom House, from whence the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is derived. This fact will also account for the difference in the amount of exports a large portion going coast wise not being reported at the Custom House. It is therefore very probable, that, could the real amount of exports from other ports in North Carolina be correctly ascertained, the whole amount would fall but little short of $3,000,000. From this state of things your committee confidently believe that if the citizens of North Carolina would send their produce to be exported from Ports of her own State, instead of those of neighboring States, the amount of exports would be at least equal to that of Virginia, if not to S. Carolina.

Your committee cannot close this report, without adverting to the mineral wealth with which the State abounds, and they are happy to state, that in his branch of the report, they have been aided by a conference with an intelligent gentleman, whose knowledge of the mining operations, is inferior to none within her limits and who has kindly furnished the committee with the following information:

In the counties of Guilford and Davidson are found: The Harlin mines, owned by the Deep River mining company, which has shipped to New York, (Via Fayetteville, Wilmington,) within 3 months 120 Tons of Copper ore, and it is believed will raise and prepare annually 350 tons, this is a sulphuret known in England by the name of yellow Copper, and contains 33½ per ct. of Copper—

The Guilford gold mining company, are in possession of a number of mines, on both sides of Deep River, some of which are extensively worked and have produced large quantities of Copper ore; they have been worked for Gold, yielding about $1 per bushel, whereas had the ore been melted for copper it would have yielded equal to $12 per bushel. The Baird mine, 7 miles South of Greensboro' has lately been worked for Copper and about 20 tons of ore raised; this mine has been lately purchased by an English company, and will probably be extensively worked. The Conrad mine 6 miles East of Lexington, has been successfully worked for Gold, and like most of the Gold mines in this region 'tis believed will be successfully worked for copper. The Lead mines lately discovered in the county of Davidson, give indications of great profit, they have been explored to the depth of 60 ft. and the annual product is estimated at 1000 tons. Besides these mines, there are others situated in other counties which tend to increase the resources of the State; near some of those mines, coal of the best quality has been discovered, and 'tis supposed, to considerable extent, which must greatly increase the facility for operating in the mines. Accident has lately brought to light in Stokes co., a large deposit of Lime Stone, in addition to that already known and, which must prove immensely valuable to the upper sections of the State—besides, by these sources of wealth, your committee would mention the many Cotton Factories already in operation, making no less than 13 working 13,000 spindles—and several others now erecting.

In presenting these hasty views, the committee trust that they have done enough to show the importance of a Rail Road from this section of the State to the Sea board, and in fact as absolutely necessary for its prosperity; and at the same time to induce the belief that an investment of capital in such a Rail Road may not only profit the general prosperity, but yield a handsome interest on the amount invested—all which is respectfully submitted. WILLIAM. C LORD.

Which report, after being read, was adopted.

On motion of Hon. John M. Dick,

Resolved, That the report of the committee on the Statistics of the State be published in the Carolina Patriot, and that the other Newspapers in the State be requested to publish the same.

John A. Gilmore, Esq., offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention do highly approve of the contemplated Rail Road, from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River, as being well calculated from its connecting the West with the East, to bring much of the produce of this State to one of her own ports for shipment; conducing greatly to the interest of the Western part of the State." Adopted.

Dr. Fred. J. Hill, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted. Viz:

Whereas all restrictions upon trade whether they result from natural impediments, or incidental circumstances, operate as a tax upon the grower or producer of the article exported—and whereas the indirect channel through which our foreign commerce now passes diminishes the price of the articles consumed in our home market. therefore,

Resolved, That the best interests of our citizens require the establishment of a direct foreign trade to some port of entry within the limits of our own State, and that the zealous co-operation of our mercantile community be invited to the accomplishment of so desirable an object.,

On motion of C. P. Mallett, Esq.

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend to the citizens of this State, to appoint Delegates from every county in the State, to meet in convention on the second Monday of December next in the City of Raleigh to take into consideration all matters and things that may tend to the internal improvement of the State—to the development of her resources—and to advance her commercial interest and importance.

On motion of Col. Robert McNamara:

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Greensboro' and of Guilford County, for their hospitality and politeness to the members of of our body.

On motion of G. A. Miller, Esq.:

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered, to his excellency Edward B. Dudley, (President of the Convention) for the able and dignified manner, in which he has presided over its deliberations.

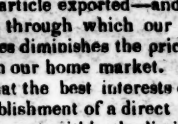
On motion of J. S. Clemmons, Esq.:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. Henry B. Elliot, for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duty of Secretary.

On motion of Maj. Jno. Beard, the Convention adjourned *Sine die*. E. B. DUDLEY, Pres.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

BEEF! BEEF!! The Subscriber having made an arrangement to be furnished with BEEVES from Ashe county, every two weeks, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he will offer the same at the Market House, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, after the 27th inst. The Subscriber, also wishes to furnish one or two neighborhoods in the country, if such arrangements can be made as will justify him in doing so, of which notice will hereafter be given.



HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, July 20, 1838. tf

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Friday Evening, JULY 20, 1838.

CANDIDATES IN ROWAN AND DAVIE.

SAMUEL RIDDLIN,—*Senate.*

JESSE A. CLEMENT, ADAM ROSEMAN, RUFUS H. KILPATRICK, HAMILTON C. JONES, WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD,—*Commons.*

J. H. HARDIE, and JOHN JONES,—*Sheriff for Rowan.*

IN DAVIDSON.

Dr. WM. R. HOLT, and JOHN W. THOMAS,—*Senate.*

CHARLES BRUMMEL, Dr. B. L. BELL, and HENRY WALSER,—*Commons.*

Col. JOHN M. SMITH,—*Sheriff.*

MONTGOMERY.

Dr. JOHN H. MONTGOMERY,—*Senate*, for Moore and Montgomery.

WILLIAM HARRIS, WM. SWARINGANE, Esq., THOMAS PEMBERTON,—*Commons.*

EDEN HEARNE,—*Sheriff.*

☞ We are requested to announce that Robert N. Flemming, Esq. declines being considered a candidate at the ensuing election, for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature.

Native Silver in Davidson County.—We have received a beautiful specimen of *native Silver* found in one of the shafts now being sunk at the Lead mine in Davidson county. We have not learnt the extent of this new discovery, and cannot, therefore, say any thing definite concerning it. It is known, that silver is generally found in combination with lead, but seldom in such quantities as to justify the expense of separation. The silver, in the present case, however, is not in combination with the lead, but in its native virgin state.—The locality, where the discovery was made, has not been sufficiently developed to show what may be expected from the vein. We hope, however, it will prove to be extensive and valuable.

An Outrage on Indians.—The "Iowa News," gives account of an outrage recently committed on a party of Winnebago Indians, by several vagabond wretches who went to their Camp after night. One squaw was killed, and several others of both sexes, were dangerously maimed. Both, whites and Indians, were *intoxicated*. It is said that the Indians are resolved on summary vengeance, unless the offenders are brought to justice. The respectable whites in the vicinity used every exertion to capture the villians, and succeeded in taking one—the others escaped.

It is in this manner that Indian Wars are brought on: by the outrageous conduct of bad white men, and then the cry goes forth—death, and extermination to the Indians!

A convention of the young men of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, was recently held in Harrisburg; among other *Resolutions*, they declare—"That the Bank of the United States in its open interference, to prevent the resumption of specie payments has shown that it is ready and willing to use its vast monied power for political effect."

Felix Grundy of Tennessee has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, in place of B. F. Butler, resigned.

The Pennsylvania Banks.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has put forth a PROCLAMATION requiring all the Banks of that Commonwealth—"on or before the thirteenth day of August next, ensuing the date hereof, to resume and continue the resumption of their respective notes, bills, and other obligations in gold, and silver coin according to the true intent and meaning of their charters."

* * * * * He further declares—"if on the other hand, a return to general, and real redemption in specie, *and a withdrawal of illegal paper money from circulation*, do not now take place, when all admit that it may with safety and public benefit, I shall hold it my duty, forthwith to take all the measures to compel it, which the Constitution, and laws have placed in my power."

A few days before this Proclamation issued, the associated Banks of Philadelphia, met in Convention, and *recommended* to the Banks generally to resume specie payments on the first of August. Four of the Banks, however, that were present by their Delegates, voted against this measure, *that is*, Mr. Biddle's Bank, Bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of North America, and the Schuylkill Bank. The other ten voted for it. On the 11th instant, another meeting of the Philadelphia Banks was held, at which they resolved to have another meeting on the 23rd instant, and to invite the attendance of the Banks of Boston, Baltimore, and Richmond. It is astonishing how opposed the United States Bank is to resuming specie payments; but Mr. Biddle must now come into the measure by the 13th of August, otherwise he will raise a storm in Pennsylvania that cannot be easily put down. It is well understood, as soon as the Philadelphia Banks resume, that those of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, will follow suit; so, that on the whole, we may look for a general resumption of these Banks by the middle of next month, August.

Terrible report.—A report is in circulation, that the Steamboat Knoxville, freighted with emigrating Cherokee Indians, had burst its boiler, on the Tennessee River, and destroyed 500 lives. We hope there is no truth in the report. Last Fall 300 Creeks were destroyed by a Steamboat disaster, and if 500 of the Cherokees have now met the same fate on the Tennessee, Congress had better change the title of the act for removing them, and in place of saying "to remove the Cherokee Indians,"—put it, "to destroy the Cherokee Indians."

Opposition to Governer Dudley.—From a correspondence which has taken place between a Committee of certain citizens of Wake, and JOHN BRANCH of Halifax, we may conclude that Mr. Branch has consented to run as a candidate for Governor in opposition to Governor Dudley. Mr. Branch in his answer to the Committee, does not expressly say that he consents to run, but the "Standard" considers him a candidate, and we presume, such is the fact. We wait however to hear something more certain on the subject.

Louisiana Election.—The election for Governor, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature has just taken place in Louisiana. It is believed that the Whigs have carried the State. Gov. Roman, (Whig) as far as heard from, has a majority of nearly 700 votes.

The absence of one of the Editors of this paper, during the indisposition of the other for several days past, will account for any omissions in the paper, or neglect of correspondents.

☞ We are authorised to announce DANIEL BOGER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the County of Cabarrus, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Cotton Factories in North Carolina.—In our account of the Cotton manufactories of this State, we committed an error as regards the ownership of one of the establishments at Fayetteville, viz—the *Cross Creek Factory*. We learn from the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, that it is owned by Mr. Benbow & Co. We further learn from the OBSERVER, that a Factory is now going up at Fayetteville by the name of—"The Phœnix Woollen Factory," for spinning, and weaving, owned by James H. Hooper, John S. Pearson, and Charles B. Mallett, Esquires, which will be in operation in the course of a few weeks.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday last, having completed all the business which the limited time would allow of; much, however, which had been prepared for action, was left unfinished. We give in the following abstract, a condensed account of all the measures of importance which were acted upon during the last days of the session.

U. S. Bank Notes.—The Senate bill prohibiting the re-issue of notes of the old Bank of the U. S., was taken up in the House of Representatives on Friday, and finally passed by a majority of eight votes.

The Supplementary Army bill, has passed in the form it was first introduced into the Senate.—An appropriation of $760,000 for the current year, under the new Army bill, was also made.

The Express mail.—The Post Road bill was finally passed, leaving it discretionary with the Postmaster General to coutinue to Express mails or not.

The Harbor bill.—This bill, making appropriations for such works as have already been commenced, has passed in both Houses. It restricts the expenditures within the current year to one half the amount appropriated, which is about $1,500,000. The *new* bill, making appropriations for new works, was not acted upon.

The Fortification bill—making appropriations for such works as have been commenced, was also passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill—with appropriations to the amount of two or three millions, passed both Houses.

The New-York fire bill.—This bill, to remit the duties on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York, has also passed.

The Maine Boundary.—A provision has been made to indemnify the State of Maine for expenses incurred on account of the imprisonment of Messrs. Greely and Baker by the British authorities.

The following provisions were also made in several enactments:

For the expense of outfit in new Mints for coining Silver.

For the erection of the Territory of Iowa.

For the expenses of the Orphans' and Criminal Courts for the District of Columbia.

For the investment of amount of Smithsonian legacy, until Congress shall appropriate it to the purposes for which it was devised.

For the expense of standard balances to be furnished to the several States by Mr. Hassler.

For carrying on Public Buildings in Washington for current year.

For the expense of carrying into effect Mr. Sergeant's resolution concerning steam boiler explosions.

To extend the time for issuing and locating Virginia Military Land Warrants. This is not the scrip bill, which failed.

For erecting a new Court House for the County of Alexandria, $16,000.

To authorise sale of lands reserved on the borders of the Erie and Wabash canal.

For the settlement of claims of the State of New York, for expenses incurred during late disturbances of the frontier of that State.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Two reports were made by the Committee on Foreign relations on this subject: Mr. Howard with the majority considers that the conduct of the Mexican Government in reference to the proposed mediation has not been consistent with fairness; but he does not consider any further action necessary at present. Mr. Cushing and the minority consider the offer by Mexico to submit to arbitration, to have been made with honest intent; but should the contrary appear hereafter, would be as prompt as any member to resent such a course by Mexico.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Fairfield from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the bill to provide for the surveying of the North-Eastern boundary of the United States, according to the treaty of 1783, reported the same without amendment, and on his motion, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fairfield at the same time reported two resolutions expressing the conviction of the practicability of running the boundary line according to the Treaty of 1783, and of the justice and validity of the title of the United States to the whole of the disputed territory; and at the same time expressing an earnest desire to have the negotiations on the subject brought to a close as early as practicable, as further delay might lead to irritation and collision. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Table of Contents of Farmers' Register, No. IV, Vol. VI.

Original Communications.—Remarks on the soils and agriculture of Gloucester county, concluded; Statement of successful farming on a small scale, on Gloucester low-ground; Tropical fibrous-leaved plants; Analysis of the Santee marl; Correction of a mistake. Crops on the Rivanna; Progress of the manufacture of pondrette in the city of New York; Remarks on, and some objections to the essay on "agricultural hobbies and bumbugs;" Reply to the foregoing, and some other objections; Agricultural paper in Wisconsin; On the sources of malaria, or of autumnal diseases in Virginia, and the means of remedy and prevention; Translation of a Chinese treatise on silk culture; Remarks on Col. Clarke's weather-table; Extracts from the proceedings of the Commercial Convention of Virginia; Remedy against insects injuring growing corn; Estate of the wheat crop of France; Brush.

Selections.—Extract from the proceedings of the Planters' Society of Monticello, S. C.; Bees; Improved hay and ditching machine; Manufacture of beet-sugar; Raising clover-seed; On the advantage of using the carbonate of soda in washing clothes; Best timber for pump-logs; Barley; On the formation of mould; Diseases among shell-fish; Germination of the acacia, or locust-seed; Sun-flower culture; Quality of milk; Advantages of peat-ashes and coal-ashes for manuring; Account of the introduction of tar and tar into the Southern colonies; A new water-mill; The raising of silk worms (a translation from the Chinese;) Observations on prognostications of the weather; Subterranean travelling; Geological origin and formation of soil; Roots versus hay; Account current with a pig; Extracts from the proceedings of the commercial convention of Virginia; Jaubert's new manure; Singular discovery of a subterranean river; Of the suckers on corn; On feeding horses on peas, to save blades; Pruning trees; Breeding in and in; Summer pruning of trees; Flint in wheat.

Temperance in England.—The Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society was held on the 27th of April. The Bishop of Norwich presided and addressed the meeting. It was announced in the report that the Queen had become Patroness of the Society; in consequence of which, the Bishop of London, President, had accepted the office of Vice Patron and President. 20,000 members had been added to the Society, during the year, making a total of 240,000. There is scarce a regiment in India that has not its Temperance Society. In Ireland, two hundred associations had been formed. In the United Kingdom, 2,500,000 bushels of grain were consumed in making spirits—which would furnish two hundred quatern loaves to every poor family.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R. N., who adverted to the beneficial effects of the reduction of the spirit ration in the navy, and to the advantages possessed by the American Temperance merchant vessels, over British ones where spirits was served out to men.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham has sent to England a thousand copies of the Report of the "American Temperance Union," to be presented to the members of Parliament. It is a good sign when the daughter begins to teach her ma sobriety and prudence.

The Philadelphia National Gazette remarks, that during the year 1836, upwards of three hundred and fifty lives were destroyed by steamboat accidents; in 1834, six or seven hundred were cut off in the same way; and for the year 1838, we may already count nearly or quite a thousand, persons killed thus, and a prospect of having to witness at the end of the year, if the evil be not arrested, a proportionable increase to this hideous ratio.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at South River Church, in Rowan county; to commence on the 31st. day of August. JNO. W. LEWIS.

July 20, 1838. tm

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Buffalo and Bear Creek Temperance Society, will hold its regular meeting on *Wednesday, the 1st day of August*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Mr. Jacob Misenheimer. It is expected that an address will be delivered in the German language by the Rev. A. Rothrock, and addresses in the English language by Rev. Messrs. ABEY, LONTZ and STROBEL. The friends of Temperance and the Citizens generally, are respectfully requested to attend. By order of Society,

GEO. BERNHARDT, Sec.

Cabarrus co., July 20, 1838. tm

STEAMBOAT ANSON.

THIS new and substantial Steam Boat, Coppered and Copper fastened, built expressly for the trade between this place, Georgetown and Charleston, will in a very short time be in readiness to receive freight.

Shippers are confidently assured that in cases of a low river their goods will not be detained, as a sufficient number of lighters have been provided to insure the delivery of goods, directed to be shipped by this boat.

J. ELI GREGG,

President of Merchants' and Planters' S. B. Company.

Cheraw, July 4th, 1838. 6t

NOTICE. Will be Sold on the 7th August next, in Rowan co., at the Plantation known as the Lyerly place, seven miles South of Salisbury, belonging to Jonathan Hartsell sen., deceased, the following property, to wit:

About twenty-five head of Cattle, among which are some first-rate Milch Cows, some Hogs, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen furniture; Wheat, Oats, and a variety of other property, too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day, till all is sold.

ALSO

On the 21st and 22d of August, we will sell at the late residence of Jonathan Hartsel, deceased, seven head of Horses, three Waggons, some Cattle, Hogs, Wheat, & Oats, Farming tools, House hold and Kitchen furniture. Also, Ten likely Negroes: three Men, three Women and four Children. A reasonable credit will be given.

Further particulars made known on day of sale.

JOHN FAGGART, } Adm'rs.
J. G. HARTSELL, }

July 20, 1838. ts

N. B. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make payment forth-with; and all those having claims against the same, are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this Notice will be plead in bar.

J. F. & J. G. H., Adm'rs.

SEE THIS. The Subscriber respectfully requests all that are indebted to him, to call and settle the same, or he must have them *called on by an officer*. He prefers that those indebted would settle with him. D. KERNS.

Salisbury, July 20, 1838. 3t

TO RENT. For the next six months, two rooms, the old office of the "Carolinian"—terms, cheap, apply at this office.

June 22, 1838.

[redacted]

"[illegible] THAT REMAINS UNSEEN."

THE MAGIC VEIL.

There is an hour that all must feel,
A pang each human heart must know,
A wound all study to conceal,
That still thro' ling'ring years must flow.

'Tis when the magic veil's removed,
And gazing round with startled eye,
We see the world, once so much loved,
Appear in stern reality.

Strip of the fairy hues that youth,
Love, fancy, hope had o'er it thrown;
And by the clear, cold light of Truth,
In all its real mis'ry shown.

Then comes a blight upon the heart,
When thus it finds its hopes are vain;
Like the crushed flower, no time, no art,
Can ever make it bloom again.

Happier are they who press the tomb,
While Life one bright Elysium seems,
Than they, who thro' an age of gloom
Linger, to mourn their early dreams.

SCRAPS.

ANECDOTE.

Sometime between the years 1812 and '13, when considerable animosity existed between the people of Canada and the States, and when some of the British subjects, who were, 'dressed with a little brief authority,' looked upon the Yankees as but little better than brutes, the following is said to have taken place at the custom house at St. Johns:

A Yankee of considerable dimensions entered the office and informed the officer that he wished to enter his load and receive a passport. The officer cast a sarcastic look at him and said that it was customary for people when they entered his office to get passports, to take off their hats, and requested him to do so instantly.

'No! thank you,' said the Yankee, 'I paid *four dollars* for that hat to keep my head and ears warm.'

'You impertinent puppy,' says the officer, working himself into a considerable of a passion, 'how dare you insult me? Off with your hat immediately.'

'No sir, can't do it; keeps my head proper warm.'

After several orders of a similar kind, accompanied with curses and threats, which met with no better success, he stepped up to him, and gave his hat a blow that sent it to the adjacent corner of the room. The Yankee paid no attention to this, but waited till he had received his passport, folded and deposited it safely within his wallet, and was ready to pursue his journey, when turning to the officer he requested him to pick up his hat and place it on his head.

The officer with much wrath ordered him to leave the office or he might get into trouble, for he did not make words with men of his description.

'I say mister,' says the Yankee, you must pick up my hat, and that too in *just* one minute's time, or feel the weight of these death *mauls*'? shaking his fists rather nearer his lordship's face than was agreeable.

The officer raved and swore all to no purpose, and threatened to cane him if he did not depart.

'Mister,' says the Yankee, 'time flies kinder, and at the same time beginning to unbutton his coat, 'and you had better be going after the hat.'

After several more threats, which had the desired effect upon his opponent and the time set being expired, he sneaked off and picked up the hat and offered it to the owner; but he was not satisfied with that, and ordered him to place it on his head *precisely* as he found it. The officer hesitated, but seeing the determination of the Yankee, he set his hat upon his head, and was about to depart, when he found he was collared and ordered to place it as he found it.

'Here,' says the Yankee, 'tuck this ear under, now the other one, pull it down a little more in front, &c.' All of which orders he reluctantly fulfilled. 'There sir, that's about right,' said the farmer, 'and now friend before I leave you. I will give you a word of good advice, never meddle with a Yankee's hat unless you are prepared to take a peep into futurity. Good day sir.'—*Vermont Republican.*

A Synonyme.—A country apothecary being out for a day's shooting, took his errand boy to carry the game bag. Entering a field of turnips, the dog pointed, and the boy, overjoyed at the prospect of his master's success exclaimed, "Lor, master, there's a convey; if you get near 'em you'll *physic em!*" "Physic them! you young rascal, what do you 'mean?" said the doctor. "Why kill 'em to be sure replied the lad.

Losing an Appetite.—Uncle Jemmy! says a waggish blade to one of the best old men who ever lived or died, I'm told you are very fond of apple dumplings. Why, says the old patriarch, when I lived in Virginia, I liked them better than any thing in the world, and could eat 18 or 19 at a time but somehow, since I came to Georgia, my appetite has failed me, for I never can eat more than fourteen or fifteen, before they begin to *cloy upon my stomach.*

A Working Man.—Louis Philippe, King of France, besides governing a nation of 30,000,000 of people, is an agriculturist, an iron founder, a wood merchant, a house holder, a rent owner, a banker, and a speculator in the funds, and is said to be the richest man in the world. In years long past, he kept school in the United States.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious—be frugal—be honest—deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse; and if you do not prosper as rapidly as some of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.

rubbed well together to a thick paste, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns, and other excrescences of any part of the body.

Florida Present.—The ship Harbinger, which sailed lately from Apalachicola, for Liverpool, took out a living alligator and rattle snake, as a present to her majesty, Queen Victoria. They were a present from an old buck and widower by the name of Carr.

NEW TERMS

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be post paid.

Who wants to Purchase,

New, Cheap, Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries?

Gentlemen and Ladies,

make a call at the Store of

MESSRS. CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will commence at half past nine o'clock, on Tuesday 7th August, and close on the following day.

Parents, Guardians, and friends of the Pupils; with those of the Institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

Mrs. HUTCHISON begs leave to express her grateful acknowledgements for the generous patronage her school has continued to receive; and to say, it affords her unfeigned pleasure to inform the public, that the Department of **Music**, is now under the very able superintendance of Miss EMMA J. BAKER, from Columbia, who is prepared to give Instructions on the Piano and Guitar, not only during the Session of the Academy, but also, during the Vacation, to such Pupils as may remain in Salisbury.

Being compelled by the long continued and distressing indisposition of her young son, to hasten to New York immediately after her Session closes, Mrs. Hutchison earnestly solicits all, who have not already settled their bills of Tuition, to do so, as it may suit their convenience, as any delay under circumstances so urgent, will be to her a source of poignant regret.

Salisbury, July 6, 1838. 4t

LIST of Letters Remaining in the Post Office *at Lexington, N. C.*

Jesse Albertson, Geraldus Anderson, George Bouris, Sandy Burkhead, John Barritt, Jacob Burly, Mack Crump, David Conrad, Elizabeth Carrick, Elizabeth Darr, Wilie Ellis, James Ellis, Isaac Greer, Isaac Griee, Joseph Gorden, Peter Gibson, Elizabeth Gallimore, David Hoffmon, Gersham Hunt, J. F. C. Hutman, Jesse Holton, Daniel Hedrick, Elizabeth Hedrick, John W. Jarratt, William Kennedy, Enos. Lanning, Jacob Lawrence, Alex. Michael, John Mikel, Henry Milkel, Daniel Noah, James Owen, Burrel Rush, Volentine Ratts, Hiram Rattles John Sowers, Philip Sowers, John Sanders, Jacob Shoaf, Casper Smith, Matthew Skeen, Thos. Stewart, Mrs. Suffronia Simpson, Huldah Sink, George W. Thompson, Christian Warner, Edom Wood, Jacob Walser, Grandison P. Wall, Thos. Webster, Francis Williams, Henry Walser.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

July 1, 1838. 3t

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, *at Lawrenceville*, Montgomery County, N. C.

John Andrews, Samuel P. Benton, Jesse Brown, Mary Baxley, Thomas Butter, Sen., E. D. Burrage & Co., Benjamin De Berry, Jun., Reuben Deaton, Francis J. Deaton, Willis Elkins, Josiah Frazer, Angus Gillis, James F. Harrel, Leonard Hudson, Joshua Hurley, William Harris, Esq. John B. Killey, Peter R. Lilly, Nathaniel Macon, William McLeod, Edith Mann, Duncan McRae, Wm. B. Oliver, Caldwell P. Pool, Jesse Prichard, M. W. Smart, Gilley Singleto, Joseph Sheron, Benjamin Scarbrough, Frederick Steed, John Saunders, Patrick Thompson, Rebecca Wilson, Thomas L. Young, Henry Yarbrough.

SAM'L. H. CHRISTIAN, P. M.

July 4, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale or retail,

53 bags Coffee.
10 hhds. Molasses.
5 do. Sugar.
100 sacks Liverpool Salt, large sizes.
3000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted Nos.
10,000 lbs. Castings, ass't.
25 kegs Nails.
2000 lbs. Bar Lead.
2 bbls. best Dutch Madder.
3 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
20,000 lbs. of wagon Tire Moulds, Scollop, Rolled, Scollop, and common bar Iron,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, June 26, 1838.

NEW FASHIONS

For Spring and Summer of '38.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....July 20, 1838.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Molasses,	55 a 60
Brandy, apple,	65 a 70	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	85 a 90	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Pork,	600 a 700
Cotton, in seed clean,	2½ a 8	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
		loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	150
Corn,	50	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	600 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	100 a 115
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, pr. gal.	$1 12½	Eggs pr. doz.	7 a 8

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....July 11, 1838.

Bacon,	11 a 11½	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	23	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	16
Cotton,	8 a 9	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	80 a 90	Salt,	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	75	Wheat, new,	100 a 110
Flour,	8 a 8¾	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Feathers	40	Wool,	20 a 25

AT CHERAW.....July 10, 1838.

Bacon, lb.	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 9
Butter,	12 a 20	wrought,	16 a 18
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,	450 a 500
Cotton,	7 a 10	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt,	275 a 300
Flour, country,	650 a 750	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5 a 6½	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	11½ a 11½	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tea,	100 a 137
Molasses,	40 a 50	Tobacco, ma'ftd.	10 a 50
Orleans,	45 a 56	German,	12 a 14

PRINTING,

Of every Description, Neatly

AND

Expeditiously Executed at this Office.

For Sale.—The Office of the Alabama Intelligencer is for sale. In order to enable the Proprietor to devote more of his time and attention to the collection of the large number of debts due the office, half or the whole establishment would be sold at a very reasonable price, either for cash, or on time for satisfactory paper.

The office has an extensive patronage; and for the last two and a half years, has yielded a profit of about $5,000 per annum.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. June 18, 1838.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Fine Assortment

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. tf

A New Supply of Goods, at Davidson College. THOMAS W. SPARROW, (*Agent for Michael Brown,*) would inform his customers and the public, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising all the articles usually kept in stores in this part of the country. He hopes that the extent of his stock, the care with which it has been selected, and the very low prices at which he can afford, and is determined to sell, will secure, not only the continuance of his former customers, but also encourage others to come and examine for themselves. He is determined that the decline of Goods at the North shall be felt and known here also; that its benefits shall not be confined to himself, but that his customers who have felt the inconvenience of *selling low*, shall also *buy as low* as Goods can be afforded. Thankful for the very liberal patronage which he has received, he hopes by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. 3t

Mecklenburg co., June 9, 1838.

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. tf

DR. T. J. FOWLER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(Late of Philadelphia,)

HAVING located in Salisbury, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the public. He performs every operation pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY, upon scientific principles. He Cleans, Scales, Files, Plugs, Levels, Separates, and Extracts Teeth, in the most perfect style. He inserts from one to an entire set of Human Natural Teeth. He also inserts whole sets of indestructible Magnambonum, Mineral or Porcelain Teeth upon a new principal by which they subserve all purposes of the natural, not only in appearance but in service, scurvey, with all diseases peculiar to the mouth, gums, teeth, adveolar processes, &c. speedily and effectually cured, irregularities in the teeth of children remedied in a short time. Sufficient time will be given before payment is demanded, and if his services should not prove satisfactory, no charge will be made. THE POOR SERVED GRATIS.

N. B. Dr. F's. office is at the Mansion Hotel. Dr. F. will occasionally spend a portion of his time at Danville, Prince Edward C. H., and Farmersville, Va., also at Raleigh, Milton, Salem, Chapel-Hill, Greensboro', and Charlotte, N. Carolina.

May 25, 1838. tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

FOR the Cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, *sea sickness*, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freemen, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henry Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq., late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample directions accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and *Wholesale* and *Retail* by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

☞ 1*st door west of the Presbyterian Church.*

☞ *The above Medicine kept constantly on hand and for sale at* THIS OFFICE.

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment gives notice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Ashville, &c.; (*a stage passing there every day in the week but one.*) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living—the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science—especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the **Mineral qualities of the Springs** that the **great attraction** towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deem it a compliment either to the good taste or sagacity of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs. In 1824 Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Lime,

For a more extended statement see his geological Report of North Carolina, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129–30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman—but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to meet patronage, by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visiters. The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 16, 1838.

☞ The Camden Courier, Columbia Times, Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Recorder, Savannah Republican, and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above *two months*, weekly, and send accounts to Catawba Springs. J. W. H.

SCULPTURING.

JOHN HOLDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

STRAYED, from the Subscriber, about two months since, a small Sorrel Mare Indian Pony, about nine years old. She is in height about four feet and has her mane roached; she was brought from Alabama in March last.

WM. HADEN.

Mocksville, June 5, 1838. tf

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. He occupies the Brick office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, N. C., May 18, 1838. tf

THE impossibility [illegible] as it ought to be [illegible] collecting expeditions, and the impossibility [illegible] ger doing without the large amount due [illegible] years of labor, have determined me to sell the [illegible] tablishment at the end of the present. The [illegible] scription list about EIGHT HUNDRED, [illegible] *the increase*, and the Job Printing and Adv[illegible] good for at least FIVE HUNDRED [illegible] a year. A gentleman of talents and a [illegible] shall have the paper on *the most liberal* [illegible] would not willingly let it go into any other [illegible] An early application is requested

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Prop[illegible]

Salisbury, June 23, 1838.

☞ **MONTAGUE'S BALM;**

AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-AC[illegible]

THE established reputation and [illegible] creasing demand for this effectual re[illegible] pain and preservative of the Teeth, has [illegible] the subscriber to offer it to the American P[illegible] Arrangements have been made to supply [illegible] all the principal cities and towns of the U. [illegible] so as to place it within the reach of those [illegible] ing, and likely to suffer, with the most [illegible] of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied [illegible] ding to directions given on the bottle, it [illegible] failed to afford immediate and permanent [illegible] It also arrests the decay in defective teeth [illegible] lieves that soreness which so frequently re[illegible] strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, [illegible] cent, and not unpleasant; and the large num[illegible] persons, in various sections of the country, [illegible] have already experienced such delightful and [illegible] utary benefits from the use of the Balm, are [illegible] dy to bear (for the public good) their testimony [illegible] its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly [illegible] unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civ[illegible] ized world as the most valuable discovery of [illegible] Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1838.—4t

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

MONTAGUE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,
FOR THE
AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, who are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S
Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, or
MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentery, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and to this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging
MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUBLE OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 19th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having spread to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment, but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.